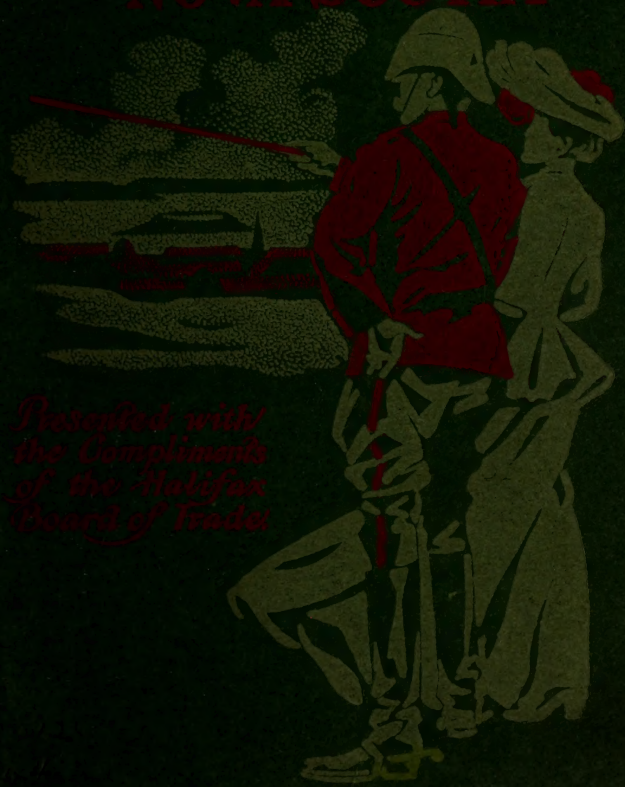


About

HALIFAX

NOVA SCOTIA



*Presented with
the Compliments
of the Halifax
Board of Trade*

The EDITH *and* LORNE PIERCE
COLLECTION *of* CANADIANA



Queen's University at Kingston

About Halifax,

NOVA SCOTIA:

A GUIDE BOOK TELLING WHAT THERE
IS TO BE SEEN IN "THE GARRISON CITY
BY THE SEA," AND HOW TO SEE IT.



PRESENTED BY

THE HALIFAX BOARD OF TRADE,

54-56 BEDFORD ROW,
HALIFAX, - - - - N. S.

1904.

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Words of Introduction.



THE OBJECT OF THIS BOOK.—This little guide book has been prepared for the use of visitors, and efforts have been made by the publishers to have it as accurate and complete as possible.

THE INDEX.—By making full use of the index, the visitor may save much time, for locations being accurately described in the text, it is desirable often to get at them as quickly as possible, and this facility is afforded by the index.

THE MAP.—A map has also been provided, and references to it are made in the text while describing locations. Visitors may very quickly find a place by following these directions. For instance, suppose the reference is Map 5, E. Find E on the right or left hand side and 5 either beneath or above, and trace lines from each inwards until they meet. The location will be within an inch of that point at the very most, and the area of search is thus restricted. If a number appears after the letter in a reference it signifies the index number marked at the place on the map.

HALIFAX BOARD OF TRADE.—The offices of the Halifax Board of Trade are at 54 and 56 Bedford Row, west side, between Prince Street and Cheapside, near Post Office and opposite military property (Map 5, F.) The secretary will gladly furnish information to visitors regarding Halifax and the Province of Nova Scotia. Printed matter will also be furnished on request, giving information concerning things going on in Halifax during the week; also, booklets and various things descriptive of places of interest in Halifax city and Nova Scotia.

Where To Commence.



THE Province Building (Map 5, F, 40), being central and near the hotels, is an excellent

point at which to commence sight-seeing. Together with its grounds, it occupies a block bounded by Hollis and Granville, and George

and Prince Streets, the site of the Government House of the early days. Its history dates back to 1819, when it was completed at a cost of over \$200,000, which was considered an extravagant price for any building in those days. It is a building of the Georgian type of architecture, and possesses a quiet and imposing dignity. Here the provincial parliament meets yearly to discuss the affairs of the province. The assembly and council chambers are the chief points of interest in the building, particularly the latter, on account of its rich and ancient finishing and the portraits of kings, soldiers and statesmen done in oils by famous artists.

This building on several occasions has been the scene of important state functions. Here the present King, then Prince of Wales, was given a grand ball on the occasion of his visit in 1860; and his son, the present Prince of Wales, received the people of Nova Scotia on the occasion of his visit in October 1901.

In the north enclosure of the Province Building grounds is the **South Africa Monument**, erected by popular subscription to the memory of Nova Scotian soldiers who fell in South Africa during the Boer war.

The south enclosure will presently contain a statue of Hon. Joseph Howe, the father of responsible government in Nova Scotia, and the one whom Nova Scotians venerate above all other provincialists.

The **Provincial Museum** is in a building on the opposite side of Hollis Street and on the corner of Cheapside, which the visitor will readily recognize as having a telegraph and cable office on the ground floor. The museum is up two flights of stairs and is worth a visit by the curious, for it contains specimens representative of the productive capacities of the province as well as some relics of early days. The museum is open every week day from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. No charge.

Where one will find the **Post Office** (See page 6), he will find the unique **Open Air Market** of Halifax on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Here the dusky denizen of Preston and the native Mic-Mac Indian take up their positions alongside their pale faced brethren and expose for sale the products of their industry. It is considered one of the distinctive features of Halifax and no tourist ever misses seeing it.



Public Buildings.



The **Dominion Building** occupies a block bounded by Hollis Street and Bedford Row, and George Street and Cheapside, just opposite the north enclosure of the Province Building grounds. (Map 5, F, 39). It is a handsome structure in the Italian renaissance style with extensive porticoes, elaborate and excellent carving, and

is adorned with a statue of Britannia. It is in this building that one finds the **Post Office** and the **Custom House**. A new home for the Customs is in process of construction on the opposite side of Bedford Row and will be a very fine building.

The **City Building** on the north end of the **Parade** (Map 5 & 6, F, 19) is comparatively new, but has considerable architectural merit. The **Parade**, with its heavy balustrade, its nice lawn and fountain, is an artistic open space in which many years ago military reviews were held. It lies between Barrington and Argyle Streets and breaks the continuity of George. The city police court and the **Citizens' Free Library** are in the city building.

Government House, on Pleasant, Bishop and Hollis Streets, (Map 5, F, 47), is the official residence of the Lieut.-Governor of the province, who at present is Hon. A. G. Jones. In its time it was the finest residence in all North America, being representative of the best type of architecture popular in those days. It was built in 1805.

The **Court House**, on Spring Garden Road, opposite the south end of Grafton Street, (Map 5, F, 7), is a building of beautiful and substantial lines. Here the council which controls the affairs of Halifax county holds its annual meetings and here the higher courts hold their sessions.

The **Victoria General Hospital** (Map 5, D, 2), with its wide and cheerful environment, does credit to the city, being exceedingly well equipped and supervised. Situation west side of Tower Road between South and Morris Streets.

The **Halifax Infirmary** is an excellent Roman Catholic hospital, on Barrington Street, corner Blowers, (Map 5, F.) The brick portion, recently built, will presently be occupied, and later the wooden portion will give place to a structure to correspond with the new wing.

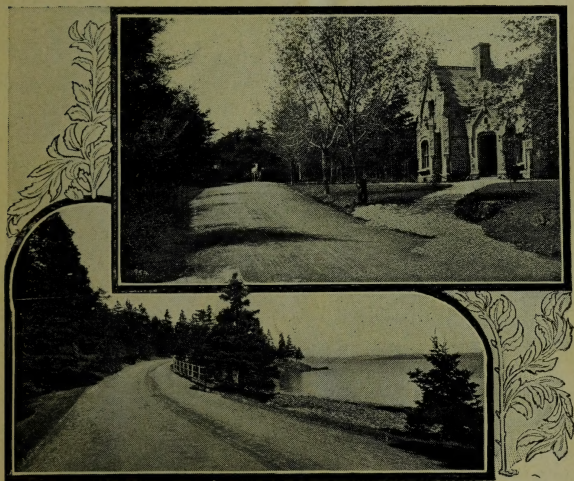


The Park.



POINT Pleasant Park (Map 1 and 2, B and C) is one of a select number of places in Halifax that every Tourist should make sure of visiting. The most satisfactory way of making a first trip through this extensive pleasure ground is in an open barouche which will accommodate four persons comfortably and may be had at a cost of one dollar

per hour. When one has learned its main roads much pleasure may be had by going through it a wheel and still more pleasure may be had by travelling its devious paths afoot. Apart from scenery, the main interest centres in the forts, of which there are three—Point Pleasant, Cambridge, and Ogilvie. An object of particular interest is the Martello Tower, through which the visitor will be shown by the caretaker. This tower is a species of coast defence of Italian origin much used in Europe in the early part of the last century, but not much in America. **Chain Rock** (See Page 25, and Map 2, B) and one of the public **Bathing Houses** (See Page 25, and Map 2 B.) are within



the limits of this park. The main entrance, marked by the great gates (Map 3. D), is at the south end of Young Avenue, but entrance may also be had by Pleasant Street, which leads past **Green Bank** (Map 2, E.) where open air evening concerts are given; also by Tower Road on the West. Trams marked "Richmond and Pleasant St.," "Richmond and Spring Garden Road," and "Depot and Hotels," pass near the Park, and the conductor, when asked, will put passengers off at the proper place and give further directions for reaching it.

The Public Gardens.



THE Public Gardens of Halifax cover 17 acres of land, bounded by Sackville Street and Spring Garden Road, and South Park and Summer Streets. (Map 5, E.) The tourist may easily reach them by tram, for the cars marked as follows pass the most generally used entrance: "Richmond and Pleasant Street," "Richmond and Spring Garden Road," "Coburg Road and Willow Park," "Quinpool Road." From most parts of the south end of the city it is only a short distance afoot.

There is nothing of great historic interest in the gardens except, perhaps, a fountain in the north-western part, erected in 1897, in honor of the late Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee, and another in the north-eastern part erected to the memory of Nova Scotians who fell in the South African war. The strong claim the gardens have to the attention of every visitor is their rare beauty. It is said that, except for size, they are unrivalled on the continent of America; wherefore every visitor makes it a point to see them. Thirty years ago the ground was used by a company for raising vegetables, but the venture not proving a success, the city happily got possession of it and turned it into a public pleasure ground that with splendid taste in its planning and cultivation has become famous far and wide.

A nice time to be in the gardens during the summer months is on a Saturday afternoon, for then a regimental band is present, to hear whose music large numbers of citizens and visitors come and lend to the place the additional attraction of animation.

Another occasion on which a visitor should not fail to be present is on one of those evenings during the summer when the garden commissioners give an open air concert and turn the place into a sort of fairyland with Chinese lanterns, colored fires and fireworks, and the music sometimes of several bands.



SCENES IN THE PUBLIC GARDENS

The Harbor, Arm and Basin.



“**Halifax Harbor**, formerly called Chebucto Bay, extends sixteen miles in from the sea,” says Johnson’s *Encyclopædia*; “it is one of the finest harbors in the world, is easy of access, and is admirably sheltered. The water is so deep that the largest ships can lie within a few feet of the shore, and the rise and fall of the tide are slight.”

MacNab’s Island lies directly across the harbor proper separating it from the ocean and thus providing a perfect shelter for shipping in a body of water which in some parts is a mile and a quarter in width. Northwards, the shores gradually approach until they come within a quarter of a mile of one another, at a place known as “the Narrows,” after which, broadening out again, they encircle a broad, extensive and beautiful sheet of water known as **Bedford Basin**. It is the **North West Arm**, running off from the harbor at Point Pleasant, and extending nearly three miles in a north-westerly direction, until it reaches a point half a mile from Bedford Basin, that makes the site of Halifax a peninsula. These three bodies of water—the harbor with its water front, its shipping and complement of men-of-war, sometimes representing many besides the British nation; the Basin, with its miles of wooded shores and pretty suburbs nestling close to the water’s edge; the Arm with its rare natural beauty, and its residential properties on either side, suggestive of happy, comfortable home life—form a large part of the glory of “the garrison city.”

COUNTRY CLUBS.—On the West side of the Arm is the home of the **Saraguay**, one of the city’s country clubs. It has fishing, boating, bathing and picnicing facilities, and its privileges are open to the families of members, and members can extend the “fourteen day” privilege to visitors. The **Mic-Mac** club has a property of 15,000 acres at Harrietsfield, on the Sambro Road, which affords excellent fishing and shooting. Here also the members can take their friends for the enjoyment of “out-of-dooriness.”

Good Points Of View.



The Citadel (See page 12 and Map 6, E.) is the most commanding point in Halifax. From the ramparts and the path encircling the whole fortification one may see the city lying at his feet in all directions. The view on a fine clear day extends many miles out to sea and embraces a great wealth of land and sea scape.

Fort Needham (Map 10, F.), an abandoned fortification, remains of whose earth works are still to be seen, occupies high ground in the north end of the city. The site is open and wild to-day, but commands a beautiful view of the northern part of the harbor and Bedford Basin. To reach it, see page 30, "SECOND DAY."

Point Pleasant, at the point where the North West Arm joins the harbor, has a splendid outlook towards the sea, and there are many other places in the park that afford excellent views. From **Green Bank** at the entrance by Pleasant Street one may have a fine view of the harbor mouth and lower part of the harbor proper.

York Redoubt. To reach this place, see page 15, "SEVENTH." The view is charming. Here the breakers pound on the rocky shore and one may look out on the broad ocean in one direction and up one of the finest harbors in the world in the other.

Dartmouth Park probably affords one of the best views of the harbor to be had. Another beautiful view is to be had from **Prince Arthur Park** in Dartmouth.

The Dingle. From the elevation at the Dingle (See page 15, "FIFTH") is to be had a very enchanting view of the North West Arm, the western slope of the peninsula, Bedford Basin in the distance, and the wooded country to the west. To reach it, see page 15; or cross Arm by South Street ferry (Map 5 & 6, B), and ask boatman to give direction.

The Army, Navy and Militia.



HALIFAX is the chief British military and naval station in North America, and a large part of the interest of the city to most visitors is reposed in the various evidences of Britain's might here displayed. The city is also the headquarters of the ninth division of the Dominion militia.

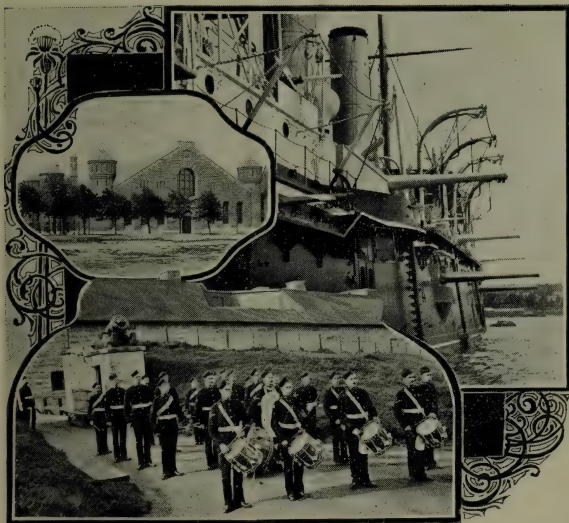
The garrison at present is composed of a regiment of infantry, quartered at Wellington Barracks, (Map 9, F.), and various companies of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers ; also the different departments necessary to carry along the army's work in a garrison town, such as pay, service and medical corps, etc. The army affairs are controlled at the headquarters office, Pleasant Street, foot of Spring Garden Road. (Map 5, F.) The general officer commanding on this station is Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, whose residence is Bellevue (Map 5, E.)

His Majesty's Navy in North American waters is represented at Halifax every summer by several fine warships, which lie at anchor off the Dockyard, (Map 7 & 8, G.) and may be visited by strangers who will be treated on board with the greatest courtesy. (Page 30, "FOURTH DAY").—Vice-Admiral Douglas is in command of the North American squadron, his flagship is H. M. S. *Ariadne*, and his Halifax residence is at Admiralty House, Gottingen Street. (Map 8, F.)

There are three well equipped militia regiments in Halifax, which have fine quarters at the Armouries, corner Cunard and North Park Streets. The Armouries is a handsome building of red sandstone, and being opposite the common (Map 7, E.), where the military reviews are held, is well situated. Visitors may learn at the hotel or Board of Trade when the various regiments march out, and may see them parade by taking car marked "Quin-pool Road" or "Coburg Road and Willow Park" and getting off at Armouries.

FORTIFICATIONS.—Halifax is very strongly fortified. The central and most interesting to visitors, and in fact the only one visitors are allowed to enter, is the **Citadel** (Map 6, E.), which rises high above the town. Visitors must inscribe their names in a book in the guard room. This fortification, known as **Fort George**, was built under the supervision of the reigning king's grandfather, Prince Edward, Duke of Kent. A soldier is detailed to show visitors about the ramparts and various parts of interest, who makes no charge, but will not object to a gratuity. **Fort Charlotte** occupies George's Island. On the oppo-

site side of the harbor is **Fort Clarence**. In the park are several forts (Map 1 & 2, B. & C.)—Forts **Ogilvie**, **Cambridge** and **Point Pleasant** (Map 1, C. & D.), all modern and strongly armed. MacNab's Island has two forts, viz., **Ive's Point** and **MacNab**, both modern and well equipped. **York Redoubt**, which occupies the crest of a high bluff on the western side of the harbor entrance, is one of the strongest fortifications in Halifax. A new fort called **Spion Kop** has recently been erected at Sambro at the harbor entrance.



1—ARMOURIES. 2—BROADSIDE OF WARSHIP. 3—CITADEL ENTRANCE.

THE DOCKYARD.—The dockyard is the principal imperial property in Halifax devoted to the purposes of the navy. The entrance is far north on Upper Water Street, and is best reached by taking a tram marked "Richmond," going north. Descend at Artz Lane. In various parts of the dockyard are relics of great interest : a sun-dial, bearing date of 1809 ; a large coat of arms, bearing the date of 1759 ; a clock tower dating back to 1770, and another to 1769. Here also the spot is marked where King Edward VII landed, as Prince of Wales, on July 30, 1860. (Map 7 & 8, G.)

Around the Environs, Driving and Afoot.



THE most enjoyable and satisfactory way of seeing Halifax and its environs, particularly if one is in a hurry, is to drive. If one has some time at his disposal he should not fail to take some long walks. Suggestions for both drives and walks are set forth on this page. See page 31 regarding cab fares.

First.—Drive south along Pleasant Street and enter Point Pleasant Park (See page 6) by Green Bank. On the way the driver will point out many buildings and places of interest mentioned in this booklet. In the park take note of the fortifications (See page 13), Martello tower, the precipice, the serpentine road, chain rock, the seven bunkers, and the bathing house. Leaving the park by the great gates, presented by the late Sir William Young, drive north along Young Avenue and South Park Street to the Gardens (See page 8). Having seen the Gardens, drive on to the citadel, and driving around the roadway outside the ramparts and seeing the town lying in all directions, also the harbor, leave the carriage and wait to inspect the citadel. (See page 13.)

Second.—Drive via Common and Quinpool Road (Map 7 and 8) to head of North West Arm, thence through Dutch Village to Fairview, thence through the suburban places mentioned on page 22 to Bedford. Return may be made on Dartmouth side, in which case team will have to cross the ferry. The return may also be made by retracing the route to Bedford as far as Fairview, thence to drive into the city by the shore road through Africville (Map 12, E. and F.), a settlement inhabited by colored people. Both ways of return are very beautiful, affording magnificent views of Bedford Basin.

Third.—Drive to Bedford, following a different route during the first part of the journey, this time selecting Windsor Street and the road passing the exhibition grounds (Map 9, E.) and Fairview and St. John's cemeteries, until the Bedford road is joined at Fairview. Thence to Bedford and from Bedford drive to Waverley. (See page 22). From Waverley into Dartmouth is a remarkably pleasant drive of ten miles, past lakes and

through prettily wooded country. If the approach to Dartmouth be made during the early evening, so much the better, for the lakes, then placid and covered with pleasure boats, will look their best, and the cool salt air from the ocean will be a grateful change if the day has been warm.

Fourth.—Drive from Dartmouth (See page 21) to Cow Bay. This drive also is a pretty one and terminates at a place where splendid surf bathing may be had. (See page 22). On the road Eastern Passage, through which the Tallahassee, a ship belonging to the Confederates made her historic escape from the watching ships of the North during the American civil war, may be seen, and also Lawlor's Island, where the quarantine station for the port is located. The village of Eastern Passage is a picturesque collection of fishermen's homes.

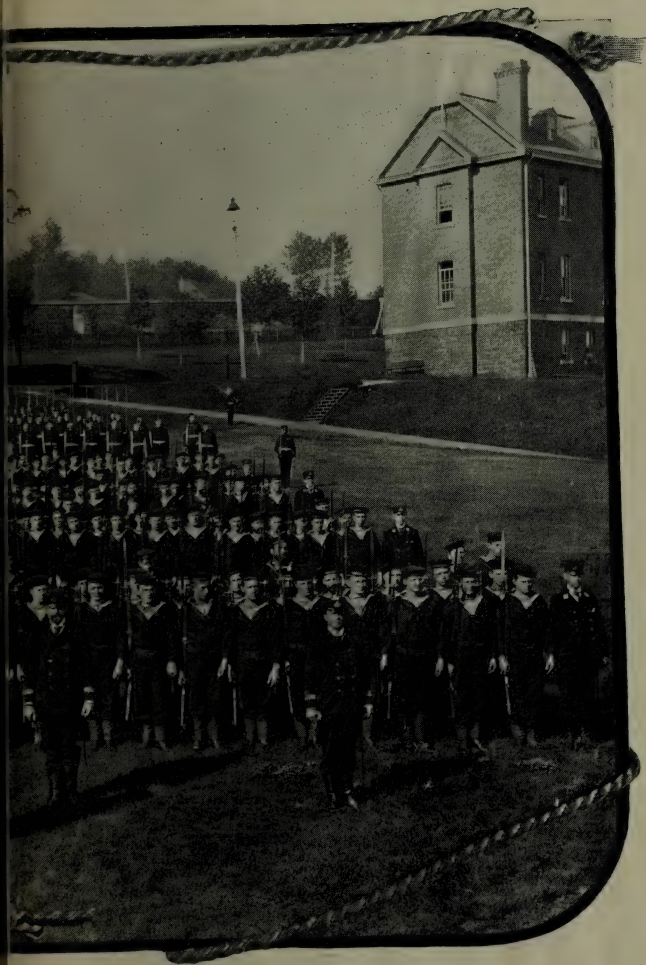
Fifth.—It is a beautiful wooded spot that lies in the hills beyond the North West Arm. Go by way of Quinpool Road and journeying the road that leads down the western side of the Arm, note Melville Island and its military prison. Then mounting to the top of the hill entrance may be had to the Dingle property. (See page 11). There leave the carriage for a few minutes and ascend the Dingle elevation. Returning to the carriage, drive to Long Lake, then to the Rocking Stone, and go out the St. Margaret's Bay road as far as Chain Lakes before returning to the city. Long Lake and Chain Lakes supply Halifax with water. Let the return be by Chebucto road.

Sixth.—An interesting excursion on foot is to the Rocking Stone, "a freak of nature" that rocks with the application of a lever. At one time the stone would respond to a slight touch, but its base has become worn with use. Take the ferry across the Arm at the west end of South Street (Map 5 or 6, B.) and having landed on the western shore, climb the hill through Jollimore settlement and work your way out back to the Herring Cove road, leaving which after a time your path lies through one of the prettiest of woodland rambles. The way is rather difficult to find without a guide.

Seventh.—The road to York Redoubt is not so difficult. Cross by ferry from Point Pleasant to Purcell's Cove (Map 1, C.), thence following the road you come out on Falkland Village, and then climb a steep road to the church. It is only a short distance thence to the fort, but admission can only be had by special permission. (See page 11.)



A NAVAL PARADE



. M DOCKYARD.

Educational Institutions.



HALIFAX is the most important educational centre in the Maritime Provinces. It is the headquarters of the provincial educational system; it has splendid public schools, a manual training school, industrial schools for refractory boys, a well equipped business college, schools for those afflicted with loss of sight and speech, a medical college, two theological schools, an art school, a ladies' college, two conservatories of music, several convents, and a university for higher education.

Dalhousie University has several faculties, embracing arts, science, law, medicine and technology. It has in affiliation with it the Halifax Medical College. The academic or teaching and examining staff numbers over forty names, and the attendance of students is large. Dalhousie was founded in 1821 by the Earl of Dalhousie, and the original endowment was derived from funds collected at the port of Castine, in Maine, during its occupation by the British in 1814. The college building faces the south end of Carleton Street. (Map 5, D.)

Pine Hill College is the theological school of the Presbyterian church, and has a beautiful situation on Francklyn Street, overlooking the North West Arm. (Map 3, C.)

Holy Heart Seminary, on Quinpool Road, is a Roman Catholic institution, where only young French priests are trained. They escape military obligations by coming here, and when they return, being in holy orders, are exempt. (Map 7, D, 14.)

The Halifax Ladies' College and Conservatory of Music has a large building and attractive grounds on the corner of Pleasant and Harvey Streets. (Map 4, E.)

The School for the Blind, on Morris Street, (Map 5, E., 31), and the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, on Göttingen Street, (Map 8, F, 30), have commodious homes and are very efficient.

The Convent of the Sacred Heart, on Spring Garden Road, (Map 5, D, 33) and the Convent of Mount St. Vincent, at Rockingham, are splendid institutions and have exceedingly fine buildings.

On Windsor Street, near Holy Heart Seminary, is a plain brick building which is the beginning of a large provincial Roman Catholic university. The present building is used as a collegiate school for boys. The completed institution will include collegiate and university departments.

The Churches.



THERE are many churches in Halifax in several of which the visitor may hear splendid preachers and good music. On Saturdays the evening papers publish a full church programme for the following Sunday.

Of all the churches, that which affords the first interest to visitors is **Garrison Chapel**, to which, at 11 o'clock on Sunday mornings the troops parade for worship. Visitors always make it a point to be on hand before the hour, in order that they may see the red coats and afterwards avail themselves of the privilege of entering the church when the soldiers have taken their seats. Take tram marked "Quinpool Road" or "Coburg Road and Willow Park," which passes right by. Situation, corner Brunswick and Cogswell Streets. (Map 6, F, 23).

St. Paul's Church, (Church of England), was erected in 1750, and has since been enlarged, but the original building forms the main part of the present one. It is the oldest church in the city. Situation, opposite south end of Parade (Map 5, F, 18).

St. Matthew's (Presbyterian) opposite St. Paul's Cemetery on Barrington Street, (Map 5, F, 8), is the place of worship of the oldest dissenting congregation in Halifax. Its first pastor was Rev. Aaron Cleveland, an ancestor of ex-president Cleveland of the United States.

The Dutch Church, no longer used for worship, was built in 1755 for Lutherans. Except for the steeple, added in 1760, it is just as when built. Situation, Corner Brunswick and Gerrish Streets, (Map 7, F, 29). It is a very quaint and interesting place.

St. George's or the **Round Church**, (Church of England), attracts visitors on account of its unusual shape. It is circular in form and was built in the early years of the last century. Situation, corner Brunswick and Cornwallis Streets. (Map 7, F, 48).

St. Mary's Cathedral, (Roman Catholic), is the seat of the Archbishop of Halifax. It has a handsome facade and spire of white granite. The interior decorations are very beautiful. Situation, Spring Garden Road, opposite St. Paul's Cemetery, (Map 5, F, 10).

The Cities Of The Dead.



ST. Paul's cemetery, occupying a small plot of ground on the corner of Pleasant Street and Spring Garden Road, (Map 5, F.), is the oldest in the city and the most interesting from the historical standpoint. Many of the forefathers of the city are buried there. Standing in a conspicuous position opposite the entrance is the Welsford-Parker memorial, erected in memory of Nova Scotian soldiers who fell in the Crimean war. The Chesapeake stone, immediately behind this memorial, bears the names of men killed in the far-famed engagement between the Chesapeake and Shannon during the war of 1812. This cemetery has been in disuse since 1844. Near Pleasant Street is a stone bearing along with the name of the deceased, this inscription: "Stranger, wether has desease or medical omissions clad meast in their last claith."

The cemetery in connection with the Dutch Church (see page 19) is a place of great interest.

Fort Massey cemetery, on the corner of Queen and South Streets (Map 4, E.), is the military burying ground, and the naval cemetery, interesting on account of the unusual patterns wrought on the stones, is on Campbell Road, opposite the railway yard. (Map 8, F).

Holy Cross cemetery is a large burying ground on South Park Street, bounded on the south by South Street. (Map 4, E). It is said that something like 18,000 persons have been buried there. Near the entrance is the grave of a former premier of Canada, Sir John S. D. Thompson, who died very suddenly at Windsor Castle, in December, 1894, and his memory having been accorded the highest honors by the British nation, a warship, H. M. S. Blenheim, bore his remains to Halifax for interment.

Camp Hill is a large and beautiful cemetery, at the end of Sackville Street. It was opened in 1844, when St. Paul's was closed. (Map 6, D). The Hon. Joseph Howe, Nova Scotia's greatest man, was buried in this cemetery.

Dartmouth And The Suburbs.



THE Town of Dartmouth, on the opposite side of the harbor, may be reached by ferry, which leaves dock at the foot of George Street every quarter hour during the day and every half hour during the evening. Fare, 5 cents each way. Dartmouth was founded in 1750, the year following the founding of Halifax, and its early inhabitants suffered much at the hands of Indians.

A point of great interest is the old Shubenacadie canal, which was built at great expense to connect the Bay of Fundy with the Atlantic, but was a financial failure and subsequently abandoned. Remains of the old locks and other works may be seen at various points. Dartmouth Park is a very attractive place and affords an excellent view, as also does Prince Arthur Park. (See page 11). One of the best features of the place is the beautiful chain of lakes, which commences in the town and extends back into the country many miles and which formed so many links in the unfortunate canal referred to above. Camping parties make use of the shores and islands of the first and second lakes and during the summer months form themselves into a miniature town, which they call Twin Oaks, electing a mayor and other responsible officials. Visitors chancing to get an introduction to any of the campers-out may be sure of cordial treatment. Mount Hope Hospital for the Insane, or, as it is officially called, the Nova Scotia Hospital, is in Dartmouth, and has one of the most beautiful situations in the whole province.

Lawrencetown is about 14 miles from Dartmouth, and is noted for its very fine beach and surf bathing. The hotels are good. It may be reached by coach ; otherwise a carriage must be specially hired to make the trip. Good fishing and hunting in season. Cole Harbor is also a good resort for these purposes.

Cow Bay is about 10 miles from Dartmouth. Its great attractions are the sand beach and splendid bathing

opportunities. The surf is not too strong, and the temperature of the water is always very mild during warm weather.

Two interesting places to the eastward of Dartmouth are **Chezsetcook** and **Preston**. The former is the home of French people who retain the speech and customs of their Acadian ancestors to a very large extent. Preston is the home of many of the colored people who sell wares in the Halifax open air market on Saturday mornings. The place was once a fashionable military suburb.

Rockingham and all the suburban places on Bedford Basin are very beautiful and have excellent bathing and boating facilities. From **Fairview** to **Bedford** are several well appointed hotels, where one may find excellent accommodation during the summer months. Rockingham is the seat of the Convent of Mount St. Vincent, an excellent Catholic school for girls. **Prince's Lodge** is the place where the reigning king's grandfather lived while commander of the forces on this station ; but the band house is the only relic of those days, the house having long since been destroyed by fire. **Bedford** is at the head of the Basin and is a delightful suburb where many Halifax people live in summer time. These places are reached either by rail or carriage (See page 14). The rail approach to Halifax skirts the shores of Bedford Basin, so that travellers that way are afforded a most enchanting view. **Waverley** is only a short distance from Bedford, but may also be reached by rail from Dartmouth. It is situated at the head of a beautiful lake. Gold mining is the industry round which Waverley has grown.

Open Air Spaces.—There are several small parks in Halifax much used by the people, the same being well distributed. **Grafton Park**, on the corner of Grafton Street and Spring Garden Road (Map 5, F.), contains many beautiful and stately trees. **Mulgrave Park**, in the north end, at the terminus of the tram line on Campbell Road, (Map 10, F.), commands a fine view of the north part of the harbour and the Narrows. **The Esplanade**, at the foot of Inglis Street, (Map 3, E.), is on the harbor front. **Victoria Park** was set aside for the use of children and is still known to many residents as the city field. It is opposite the Spring Garden Road entrance to the Public Gardens, and lies between South Park Street and Tower Road, (Map 5, E.) **Cogswell Park** is a small triangular park at the point where Windsor Street meets Quinpool Road (Map 7, D.)



SUBURBAN VIEWS.

1. Cow Bay Beach,
2. Purcell's Cove,
3. Indian Camps,

4. Bedford,
5. Prince's Lodge,
6. Near Rockingham.

How Best to Spend Evenings.



PEOPLE who care to spend evenings indoors will find on occasion something to interest them in Halifax theatres and music halls. The Academy of Music, on Pleasant Street, foot of Spring Garden Road (Map 5, F, 9), is a very comfortable theatre. The Empire, on Tower Road, opposite Victoria Park (Map 5, F, 15), makes a specialty of summer attractions. Orpheus Hall, on Granville Street (Map 5, F, 46), is sometimes engaged for entertainments of various sorts. None of these places are open every evening during the summer, but when open, the fact is fully advertised.

Many pleasant evenings may be spent by the tourist out of doors. Open air band concerts are given at Green Bank and Point Pleasant Park (Map 2, E). A special tram marked "Academy and Point Pleasant" runs between the Academy of Music and Green Bank on concert evenings. A pleasant way to enjoy these concerts is to hire a boat and float lazily off shore while the concert is in progress. Boating on the North West Arm is a favorite way of spending an evening, particularly when there is a band concert at the North West Arm boat house. These concerts may also be enjoyed on excursion steamers, which carry passengers from advertised places to the Arm and back again for 25 to 50 cents. Boating on the Dartmouth lakes is also a pleasant way of spending an evening. See page 21 regarding Dartmouth and way of getting there.

When the warships are in port, the harbor in the vicinity of the Dockyard is always dotted, during fine evenings, with pleasure boats, whose occupants enjoy the music of the flagship's band. Visitors desirous of engaging a boat for use on Harbor, Arm or Dartmouth Lakes may obtain information on application at the Board of Trade office. (Page 3.)

An evening concert in the Public Gardens should not be missed. When there is one, the fact is well advertised.

Various Places of Interest.



The Halifax Dry Dock is the largest on the continent of North America, being 600 feet long by 89½ feet wide. Steamers frequently undergo repairs here and it is an interesting thing for visitors to see the dock at such times. Take tram marked "Richmond and Pleasant Street" or "Richmond and Spring Garden Road," going north. For location, see Map 9, G.

The Common and **Camp Hill** lie west of the Citadel. Both are used for review purposes by the military, but the former is also used by the public for pleasure purposes. It is the play ground of the people and groups may be seen there at any time enjoying various out door games. The roads leading across the Common are lined with beautiful trees.

Bathing Facilities in Halifax are good. There are two public bathing houses, one in Point Pleasant Park (Map 2, B) and the other in the north end of the city, near the dry dock (Map 9, G). These may be utilized at any time during the day, but only by ladies and children between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m. At Green Bank (Map 2, E) there is a place for bathing, and near Chain Rock (Map 2 B) another, but these being unsheltered may be used only by men and not after 8 a. m.

Chain Rock, in Point Pleasant Park, is interesting on account of its historic associations. In the city's early days, when there was fear of French invasion, the military authorities laid a chain cable across the Arm to prevent French ships from sailing up, anchoring its ends in solid rock. The place is marked on the map in 2, B. The low mounds at the point where descent to the shore is made are the remains of an old fort and are called the **Seven Bunkers**.

Exhibition.—The annual provincial exhibition is held in Halifax every fall, and is very interesting as showing the art and industry of the province. The grounds are at Willow Park (Map 9, D and E). Trams marked "Quin-pool Road" or "Coburg Road and Willow Park" pass near.

Fishing Grounds Near Halifax.



THE country in the vicinity of Halifax is covered with lakes, in all of which are trout and other fish in abundance. Even although they have been fished for many years, there is not a lake commonly visited that will not yield a good fare, and the farther one can get into the back country the better will be his luck both in size and number of fish. The pursuit of this sport is very cheap. Most of the popular places can be reached by coach at small cost. If a team is hired the charge for a single day is about \$3.00, with better rates for a longer time. Where there are no regular hotels, one can always find accommodation in farm houses at a very reasonable figure; for instance, meals 25 cents, or about \$1.00 per day, if staying over night. For \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day one may hire a boat with man to row it and have his horse boarded. Both bait and fly are used by anglers here, but while bait seems to give good results in the earlier part of the season, during June and thereafter until the season is ended anglers usually make more use of fly. What success he will have depends largely upon an angler's skill, but in the lakes that have been well fished two dozen to a hundred fish are a common reward of a couple of days angling, while in more out of the way places much larger fares are the rule.

To give an idea of the number of places at one's disposal, it is only necessary to state that on both sides of the St. Margaret's Bay road between Halifax and Hubbard's Cove, there are lakes all the way, in which trout abound, and there are many places besides to the westward where good fishing may be had, such as Ketch Harbor, Sambro, Prospect, Herring Cove. Grand Lake, 20 miles out of Halifax on the line of the I. C. R., is particularly good for grayling, trout, etc.; return fare about \$1.00. An excellent Indian guide is available here. Eastwards, the best places are Lawrencetown, Cole Harbor, Porter's Lake, Chezzetcook, Jeddore, Petpeswick Harbor, Musquodoboit Harbor, Tangier River, Spry Bay, Mushaboon Lake, Sheet Harbor lakes and river, Salmon River and Quoddy. At Petpeswick and Musquodoboit there is splendid sea trout fishing; also at Quoddy. There is good salmon fishing as well at Quoddy and at East and West Rivers, Sheet Harbor. The lakes being connected by brooks and rivers, waders can find splendid pool fishing therein. Eastern points can be reached by coach and in some cases by steamer, and the extreme eastern points by rail to Shubenacadie, thence by coach down the Musquodoboit Valley to the shore.

Out Door Life.



A STRONG feature of Halifax is its out door life.

Yachting.—Every Saturday afternoon a yacht race is held under the auspices of the Nova Scotia Royal Yacht Club. The Squadron is on Pleasant Street, near Point Pleasant Park (Map 3, E). Races may be seen to good advantage from Green Bank (Map 2, E). The yacht club



YACHTING AND REGATTA SCENES.

is a great social institution. The band from the flagship frequently plays at the Squadron on Saturday afternoons.

Boating.—The Lorne Club has long encouraged the pleasure of boating and has a large club house and shed at Richmond (Map 9, G). The strong attraction for boating in that part of the city is the presence of the war-ships. The North West Arm Rowing Club, the Halifax Amateur Rowing Club and St. Mary's Rowing Club (Map

6, B) have large boat houses on the North West Arm, than which no place could be more ideal for boating. Regattas are held annually by some of these clubs, and also by the bankers of Halifax, and prove of great interest.

Bicycling.—The roads in the vicinity of Halifax, and particularly in the Park, are in splendid order for cycling. The road through Dutch Village and past Rockingham to Bedford is at once easy to travel and rich in scenery.

General Athletics.—Golf is a pastime much indulged in by the more leisurely class, and the links on Collins' field on South Street (Map 5, D) are considered good. Quoits has many devotees, particularly at Studley (Map 5, C), where the social side is strong, and visitors who are introduced get a cordial welcome. The Curling Club (Map 3, E) makes a feature of quoits in summer. The South End Tennis Club has splendid grounds on Young Avenue (Map 4, D). The Wanderers A. A. C. (Map 6, E) and the Y. M. C. A. (Map 6, D) have well appointed grounds for general athletic purposes. The former organization is very strong and its grounds during the summer are frequently the scene of some interesting events. The military have splendid grounds on the south-western corner of the Citadel enclosure (Map 6, E). Here may frequently be seen some very interesting cricket. Good base ball and cricket matches are to be seen in Halifax.

Steamship Offices.—Plant Line, to Boston, also to Hawkesbury and Charlottetown; South Shore Line (S. S. *Senlac*) to points on South Shore, N. S., and St. John, N. B.; *str. Pro Patria* to St. Pierre et Miquelon—all at Plant Line office, foot Sackville St. (Map 5, F). Red Cross Line, to New York, also to St. John's, Newfoundland; Halifax and Canso S. S. Co., (S.S. *Strathcona*,) Halifax to Eastern Shore points—G. S. Campbell & Co., 135-137 Lower Water St. (Map 5, F). Pickford & Black Lines to Bermuda, Leeward Islands, B. W. I., Demerara, Bahama Islands, Cuba and Jamaica; Dominion Atlantic S. S. service to New York via Yarmouth; Pickford & Black lines to Cape Breton and West Coast Newfoundland, also to Eastern Shore, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island; Donaldson Line to Glasgow—Pickford & Black, 51 Upper Water St., near foot Duke. (Map 5 and 6, G). S. S. *Wilfred C.*, to Eastern Shore points—R. Bauld & Co., 79 Upper Water St. (Map 6, G). S. S. *Bridgewater*, to Chester, Bridgewater and other Western Shore points—Joseph Wood, Central Wharf, Upper Water St., South of Ordnance or Gun Wharf. (Map 6, G). Furness Line, to London and Liverpool, G. B.; also line to Havre, France—Furness

Withy & Co., Limited, 71-73 Upper Water Street. (Map 6, F). Allan Line, to Liverpool, G. B.—S. Cunard & Co., 193-215 Upper Water St. (Map 6, G). Canada-Jamaica Line to Santiago and Jamaica ; also Dominion Line to Liverpool, G. B.—A. G. Jones & Co., Jones' Wharf, Lower Water St. (Map 5, F).



How to Enjoy a Week in Halifax.



IN order to enjoy a week in Halifax to the fullest extent, the following plan of sight-seeing will be useful :

First Day.—Commence at the Province Building (page 4). After examining the council chamber with its pictures, go into the north enclosure and see South Africa monument. Then cross the street and spend a short time in the Provincial Museum. If it is Saturday, spend some time in the open air market (page 5). Go up George Street to Parade (page 6). Enter St. Paul's Church (page 19) and City Building (page 6). Keeping on up George Street, note the old Town Clock while mounting the stairs, and pass on to the crest of the citadel hill. Note the fine view here (page 11). Walk round ramparts on the outside. Return to the citadel entrance, and going in apply for a guide, to be shown the interior of the fortification (page 12). Time yourself to be on the Western side, inside the ramparts, at the time when the noon-day gun is fired. After seeing citadel, return to hotel or a restaurant for luncheon. After luncheon, starting again from Province Building, go up George Street to Barrington, south along Barrington to Spring Garden Road. Enter St. Paul's cemetery (page 20) on Pleasant Street. Note Government House (page 6) on opposite side of Pleasant Street ; on opposite side of Spring Garden Road note St. Mary's Cathedral and Glebe. Visit cathedral (page 19). Go up Spring Garden Road. Note Court House opposite end of Grafton Street ; also, residence of the General on corner of Queen. Continue out Spring Garden to South Park Street. Victoria Park on left. Public Gardens on right. Spend rest of afternoon in the Gardens (page 8). Spend evening as may be most convenient. (See page 24.)

Second Day.—Starting from Province Building, walk up George Street to Barrington Street, and there take tram going north. Descend at Artz Lane, go down hill to Upper Water Street and visit the Dockyard (page 13).

Return same way to tram and continue north to Young Street, noting as you pass warships in harbor, naval cemetery opposite railway yard, and Wellington Barracks. Descending at Young Street, go down to Dry Dock. Take tram again, or walk north to end of tram line, and visit Mulgrave Park. Visit Fort Needham heights (Map 10, F), which are near, and note splendid view. (page 11). Descending to tram again, take car to Buckingham Street. Transfer to Quinpool Road car going West, and ride on that belt to Public Gardens. Transfer again to car going South on South Park Street, and return to hotel via Inglis and Pleasant Streets. The afternoon might be spent in the park (see page 6), and for the evening, see page 24.

Third Day.—At Province Building take tram marked "Quinpool Road" or "Coburg Road and Willow Park," going north. Descend at Brunswick Street and walk North, noting various churches, particularly the Round Church and the Dutch Church (page 19). Having made arrangements previously, take carriage here and drive across the common, out Quinpool Road, noting the Roman Catholic Orphanage, Holy Heart Seminary, (page 18), and Monastery of the Good Shepherd. Turn down Prince Arthur Street to the Arm and return by Jubilee Road. Ask driver to touch at various points on North West Arm, and return to the city by Morris Street, noting Dalhousie College and the School for the Blind (page 18), the Poor's Asylum and the Victoria General Hospital; also St. Luke's Cathedral. Afternoon might well be spent on harbor excursion if a steamer happens to be running. Evening, see page 24.

Fourth Day.—Take one of the drives mentioned on page 14 or 15 for morning occupation. Afternoon, visit warships, engaging boatman at market wharf (Map 5, G) or other convenient place. Information at Board of Trade office when warships may be boarded. Evening, see page 24.

Fifth Day.—Morning and afternoon might be spent in making excursions or taking drives suggested on page 14 or 15. Evening, see page 24.

Sixth Day.—Spend as much of the day as possible in Dartmouth. See Park, Canal, Prince Arthur Park. After luncheon, go to lakes and taking lunches along, hire a boat and have the evening meal in the open air at Port Wallis Locks. Return during early evening. See page 21.

On Saturdays be sure to see open air market. (Page 5.)

On Sundays be sure to see church parade. (Page 19).

Miscellaneous Matters.



Cabs and Carriages.—Cab fares are as follows : For each person, any distance up to one mile, 25 cents ; up to 3 miles, 50 cents. Between midnight and 6 a. m., as parties may agree, not exceeding double fare. Regular fare from station or steamboat pier to any hotel, dwelling, etc., or *vice versa*, 50 cents for each individual with 50 pounds of luggage. A one horse carriage may be hired by the hour at 75 cents, and a two horse at \$1.00 per hour, *length of time to be stipulated at time of hiring*. Cab stands at the Post Office (Map 5, F, 39), Parade (Map 5 & 6, F, 19), and Hollis Street, between Sackville and Salter Streets, (Map 5, F).

Transfers, Deliveries.—The charges for conveying parcels from place to place are reasonable : Trunks, 25 cents ; valises, 20 cents each ; small parcels, 10 to 15 cents.

Trams.—The principal signs to be observed, are : "Richmond and Pleasant Street," "Richmond and Spring Garden Road," "Coburg Road and Willow Park," "Quinpool Road," "Hotels and Depot." There are only two belts, so that a stranger may readily learn the routes the different cars take, and make use of them with ease. Fare, 5 cents any distance. Transfers from one belt to the other granted.

Post Office.—See Dominion Building, page 5. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. Rate on letters for destination in Canada and United States, 2 cents for one ounce or fraction thereof ; for Great Britain and certain British possessions across the seas, 2 cents per half ounce. Newspapers to any place in Canada and the United States, 1 cent for 4 ounces or fraction thereof. On all matter wholly printed or lithographed—including books—1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Photographs, engravings, &c., 1 cent for 2 ounces. Merchandise open to inspection, 2 cents per ounce. Do not use United States stamps. Post cards with anything affixed—a gummed photo, for instance—are liable to letter rate.

Telegraph Offices.—Canadian Pacific Telegraph Office, 201 Hollis Street ; Western Union Telegraph Office, 168 Hollis Street. Both are open at all hours.

Toll Telephones.—The Nova Scotia Telephone Company, 26 Salter Street, can give connection with any place of consequence in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It can also give long distance communication with Boston. Toll offices are at headquarters, 26 Salter Street ; Halifax and Queen hotels ; Meagher's Book

Store, 45 Barrington St.; T. J. Cahill, 81 Barrington St.; Andrew's Billiard and Pool Room, 140-144 Hollis St.; house 176 Pleasant St.; Roy Building, 75 Barrington St.; W. A. Shanks, confectioner, 48 Spring Garden Road; Miss Walsh, S. E. Cor. Fenwick and South Park Streets; J. A. Crooks, S. W. Cor. Coburg Road and Seymour St.; D. Edwards, Windsor Hotel, 30 Sackville St.; Oddfellows Temple, 16 Buckingham St.; I. C. R. Station, North St.; H. L. Hart, 71 Gottingen St.; Joseph S. Hubley, 145 Agricola St.; T. J. McGrath, 200 Agricola St.

Express Offices.—American and Canadian, 239 Hollis Street; Dominion, corner Granville and George Streets; Maritime, 126 Hollis Street.

United States Consulate.—Consul General Holloway, Room 2, Herald Building, corner George and Granville Streets. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 2.15 to 4 p. m.

The Y. M. C. A. Building is on the corner of Prince and Granville Streets, near the Province Building. Tourists are welcome to the use of reading room and parlors.

Fraternal Headquarters.—Masonic Temple, corner Salter and Granville Streets (Map 5, F.); Oddfellows Hall, 19 Buckingham Street (Map 5, F.); C. M. B. A., Aberdeen Building, cor. Barrington and Buckingham Sts. (Map 6, F.); Labor and Trades Council, 6 Poplar Grove (Map 6, F.)

Various Societies.—Church of England Institute, 34-36 Barrington Street; St. Mary's C. T. A. and B. Society, 26-30 Barrington Street (Map 5, F.); The Women's Christian Association, 66 Hollis Street.

Clubs.—The Halifax Club, 172-176 Hollis Street; the City Club, 32 Barrington Street. Both extend privileges to visitors nominated by members.

Chartered Banks.—The chartered banks doing business in Halifax have their banking houses on Hollis Street (with one exception), near the post office, viz.: The Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada, the Union Bank of Halifax, the Peoples Bank of Halifax, the Bank of Montreal, and the Bank of British North America. The Canadian Bank of Commerce, with which is incorporated the Halifax Banking Company, is at the head of Pickford & Black's wharf, near the foot of Duke Street. All these have branches or correspondents in other parts of Canada and the United States. (Map 5, F.)

Daily Newspaper Offices.—*Morning Chronicle*, *Daily Echo* (evening), 10 and 12 Prince Street; *Halifax Herald* (morning) and *Evening Mail*, corner Granville and George Streets; *Acadian Recorder* (evening), 90-94 Granville Street. Copies of these papers are sold at 2 cents each.

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HALIFAX HARBOR



